

not respectful feelings stimulated by
respectful
manners ? Those who wish to stir the
village
labourer to independance bid him not
to
salute
the parson and the squire.

We class our emotions as pleasurable
or
pain-
ful according as they proceed from
satisfied
or
dissatisfied impulses. Pleasure and pain
may
also.
as we have seen. result from
sensations
that
are
unconnected with impulses—as, for
instance.
from
the taste of chocolate or the smell of
sulphuretted
hydrogen: and we may more
conveniently
use
the terms " happiness " and " "
unhappiness
when we are concerned with the
agreeable
or
disagreeable
feelings
which
accompany
satisfied
or dissatisfied impulses. Generally, the
satisfac-
tion of an instinct is exhilarating : its
obstruction
causes uneasiness or irritation. We
subconsciously
experience an agreeable sense of
comfort
when
our internal organs are functioning
properly.
irregularities produce a mood of
depression.
We give special names to feelings of
happiness
and unhappiness that proceed from
particular
impulses which are satisfied or baffled:
posses-
sion produces joy, bereavement, sorrow,
failure
regret. The happiness of gratified
egotism
is
termed pride: shame is its reverse.
The
ex-
pected happiness of satisfying a
particular
instinct reinforces its control over our
conscious
life by influencing our choice when
various
instincts are competing for mastery.

But it does not follow that it will influence us beneficially.

Happiness may be obtained by the satisfaction of impulses that are exceedingly injurious to the individual and to society.

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Our behaviour is, then, influenced by pleasure and pain, happiness and unhappiness. Are these